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JAMESGOR DONBENNETT PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING TRIPLER HALL-PROP. ANDERSON'S SOURCES MYSTE BOWERY THEATRE, Gowery-SAXON SORGERESS-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-VILLAGE DOCTOR WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-JEANNETTE AND JEAN-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Oliver Twist-NATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham street-Surgeon of

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AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AF-New York, Sunday, Decem'r 28, 1851.

This Morning's Summary.

Our readers will learn with universal regret, that the Hen. Henry Clay is gradually declining. Our special correspondent at Washington informs us that the great statesman will probably never leave that city again. His sun is about to set, but after it has disappeared, the refulgence of his noble works will continue to illume the mind of man for centuries to come.

The reader will find, on another page, some interesting particulars concerning the banquet of the citizens of Philadelphia to Kossuth, together with another speech of the d stinguished guest, he having been called upon a second time. There appears to be a great diversity of opinion with regard to the Magyar, even in Philadelphia. The feeling at the serperation banquet in that place seems to have been rather against him, while, at that of the citizens, the demonstration was the very reverse. Our Washington correspondent again reiterates that there is no Hungarian excitement there, whatever, and that Kossuth's policy is regarded as perbetly absurd, and that the New York abolitionist have entirely ruined his prospects in that quarter. What will become of the socialists and other fanatics, now that Louis Napoleon has upset their designs in France, and Louis Kossuth has shaken them from his skirte in this country.

On Friday night and yesterday morning, the weather throughout the North and West, appears to have been far colder than at any other time this

Three very disastrous fires eccurred in as many

different cities, yesterday morning. The fire in this city, extending from the Bowery to Division street, destroyed eighteen buildings, which, with the other property consumed, were estimated to be worth ever \$100,000 In Philadelphia, it is supposed that over \$200,000 worth of property was swept away. What renders this calamity still more serious, two colored men were known to have been killed, and several fremen were injured by the falling of walls, and it is also feared that there were some persons buried in the ruins, whose bodies have not been found. Mr. Haley, a very respectable lawyer, was observed in the vicinity of the fire just before the walls fell, and had not afterwards been seen, up to five o'clock, P. M. Another fire in Buffalo, burned a vast amount of property-probably \$200,000 worth. The hardy firemen in the three cities had great dif-Sculty in subduing the spread of the flames, in con sequence of the intense cold. Water almost instantly froze on leaving the pipes and reaching the atwere frozen tight, and had to be thawed with warm water, before the engines could be supplied.

We have to record another general smashing up of railroad cars and locomotives, by coming in collision, on the Norwich and Worcester road, last Thursday Fortunately no person was injured. The disaster is said to have originated in recklessness on the part of the freight engineer. Occurrences of a like nature are so frequent now-a-days that energetic, efficient and speedy measures should be adopted by our legislators and judicial authorities to check them. All concerned in such transactions should be prosecuted to the extent of the law-and, if found guilty, no stone should be left unturned to punish them in the severest possible manner. Safety to life, limb and property demands the adoption of the most extreme and rigorous punishment.

According to the latest news from the Cape of Good Hope, the British are making sad havon among the Kaffirs. The latter were being routed in all directions.

The ticket auction yesterday, for the debut of Lola Menter, at the Broadway theatre to-morrow, was a most amusing affair. It will be seen, from the repetition of the names of Smith, Jones, Browne, Townsend, and Meadows, the barber. that there was a good deal of speculation in the purchase of tickets to sell again. On the whole, the auction went off well, and the tickets, on an average, brought about thrice the ordinary price. The private boxes brought four times the usual price The first sent on the first sofa of the public boxes was knocked down to Mr. Wilton for \$11. Vive la

hambug! The Compromise Declamation in the

Senate. The proceedings of the United States Senate in Washington, for the last few weeks, bear a striking resemblance to those of the late National Assembly in France for a year or two preceding its dissolution by the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon. The course pursued by the members of the French As sembly was such as to bring them into discredit with the public, if not into ridicule, and to place at the disposal of Louis Napoleon the very means and excuses he required as a justification for scattering them to the winds, and taking the whole power of the government into his own hands. Faction was arrayed against faction -crimination and re-crimination were the order of the day. The interests of the nation had to give way to petty strifes, and the rout and dispersion of the whole were received with indifference by the people of Paris.

The members of the United States Senate seem to be animated by the same views, and bent on the same purposes, as were those of the late French National Assembly. Instead of attending to their public duties-instead of devoting themselves to the interests of the country—they are engaged in petty squabbles among themselves about platforms and Presidential candidates, and other small subjects. more worthy of discussion and debate in the harrooms and oyster salcons of the capital than in the Senate. These ridiculous and absurd discussions about the compromise question, create nothing but feelings of disgust in the public mind, as the quarrels of the factions in the National Assembly did in France, and which enabled Louis Napoleon to act in the summary manner be did. We allude particularly to the selfah, ridiculeus and abourd seuss ions on the compromise measures passed by a former Congress, and which were commen Mr. Poote, who, after throwing the firebrand into that body, escaped as fast as he could, back to the banks of the Mississippi. God knows we had discussions enough concerning the compromise meaduring the previous session, and can very well dispense with a repetition of the dose now. Both matters were reviewed, and agitated, and discussed, and debated in every possible manner and form, in doers and out of doors, in Congress and out of Congress, a well as in our State Legislatures, and in bar rooms, oyster saloons, cafes, and even in private parlors. At length the compromise measures were passed, and the country was saved. But the agitation, nevertheless, did not cease. It was continued by the abolitionists and free soilers, who threw every obstacle in the way of the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. Great efforts were required to stop the agitation in the South, as well as in the North. At length we had peace. But it would appear that the Senate are not satisfied that peace shall prevail. They want to re-epen the running sores and bleeding wounds of the country. and to awaken the slumbering animosities of parties and factions, which brought the republic, a year or two ago, to the very verge of anarchy and civil war. This is precisely the policy which the late National Assembly of France pursued, and which palliated, in the estimation of the people of Paris, it it did not justify, the act of Louis Napoleon in dispersing them, and sending them-some to prison, and some to no one knows where. And who are the men who are thus acting in

the Senate in Washington! We are not at all surprised at Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, or the other fire-enters of the Southern school of peliticians jumping at the chance of making long speeches about the wrongs of the South, and all that; for they make no pretensions to common sense, and nothing better could be expected of them. They do not lay any claim to patriotism or devotion to the Union. They denounce the Union, and ridicule everything that might occupy the attention of ordinary statesmen and men of sense, North or South. They are a race of well-educated lunatics, and nothing else. They are a set of very gentlemanly and very respectable candidates for olitical insane asylums. A straight jacket and a cold bath should be prescribed to them when they commence debating about the Union and the wrongs of the South. But what opinion can we have of men of practical common sense, taking an active part in such ridiculous and absurd exhibitions? And yet we find such men as General Cass, Sam Houston of Texas, Judge Douglas of Illinois, and others whom we might name, grasping at a chance to participate in these ridiculous discussions: When we see this, we are constrained to pause and ask why they do so!-what purpose can they have in view, and what can men of practical common sense like them expect by taking part in such ridiculous scenes! A solution of these questions, we think, may be found in the fact that a Presidential election will be held in a few months, and that all the candidates have been running around the country, constructing platforms and conciliating factions, and doing the same in the Senate, so as to increase their chances of nomination and election. It is a fact, that the members of the Senate who have taken a prominent part in these absurd discussions, with the exception of one or two, are candidates for the Presidency, and appear to be very busy in constructing platforms, and nothing else. The business of the nation-practical and useful legislation—is set aside, in order that these ambitious candidates may have a chance to define their positions on a great question, which was settled during a previous session of Congress and which is considered as permanently settled and put at reet.

Now, what is to be done to put a stop to this ridiculous exhibition? We have no Louis Napoleon to avail himself of the folly of our Presidential aspirants-to break up the Senate, and send the members to Vincennes or transport them to Ham. In this respect we do not expect such scenes as recently transpired in Paris. But there is one thing which the people can do, without the aid of chasseurs, or by military force, or by proclamations, or any of the means which Louis Napeleon resorted to in his revolutionary cosp d'état. We can row them all high up Salt river, and there give them permanent lodgings. We can send Gen. Cass. Judge Douglas, Sam Houston, Mr. Rhett, and all who have taken parts in these absurd discussions, not to Vincennes nor to Ham, to keep company with the members of the late National Assembly of We have no doubt the national conventions about to assemble for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency, will take this view of the matter, and confirm the resolution of the free and independent people of this country, and make these candidates take such a trip as we have indi-cated, and plant them in the Salt river country, never to be heard of more. God save the republic!

THE ELECTIONEERING FOR THE NEXT PRESI-DENCY.—The newspapers, far and wide, are beginning to speculate and put forth feelers upon the subject of the next Presidency. The country journals, to some small extent, are beginning to heist the names of their candidates, and others are content with merely indicating their preference, while the greater portion of the press appear to be laying on their cars, waiting for rougher waters. According to the census, there are nearly 3,000 journals blished in this country, of which about two hundred and fifty to three hundred of the dite of both parties are received in exchange at this office. Out of these two hundred and fifty or three hundred, probably not more than forty or fifty have indicated a choice for the Presidency, either by hoisting names, or by mentioning any individuals

The circulation of those journals which have already named candidates, does not amount to much; the average may reach about five hundred or six bundred a week. The journals o the large commercial cities are not so ready in entering into a political contest, although some few of the most hot headed and ready, express their views on the subject. Since the beginning of Congress, the journals of Washington are the most interesting exponents of the views of the different parties for the Presidency; but these Washington journals, while they embrace certain views, will feed paid correspondents that write let ers to certain newspapers in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and New Orleans. They are more engaged in a sort of skirmishing, preparatory

to a contest, than a contest itself. The first distinct intimation of seriousness was recently exhibited in the Washington Republic, which seized a paragraph from a Philadelphia aper, representing that some curious plot had been made among the barnburners of New York and the Benton men of the West. in faver of Butler, of Kentucky, as the democratic candidate. Now, the Republic is a whig paper. Heretofore it has done all it could to bring forward Fillmore and Webster. Defeated in that, they will have soon to hoist Seneral Scott for their candidate. The story, therefore, which circulates relative to the plot about Butler, may be true or false; but it is published for the purpose of preventing his nomination, and has probably caused in that quarter a murmur, produced by such a combination of the old elements

of democracy in favor of such a man.
We look, therefore, upon the alarm of the Republic, in relation to that matter, as one of the best pieces of evidence we have seen, proving the strength and popularity of Butler as their opposing candidate. The union of the barnburners of the North with the seconsionists of the South, in the next Presidential centest, is not so very improbable an event, nor is it mere unprincipled, or absurd in practice, than the union between the Seward men of the North and the Tcembe and Stephens mes

of the South, in favor of General Scott-a which, we believe, will come to pass before next summer is over.

The fact is, that both the old parties-whigs and democrats—have heretofere been rended into two large fragments, by the free soil agitation. They are now both endeavoring to heal these difficulties, previous to the next election of President, and the probability is that both parties will accuse each other of the same wickedness and want of principle, and of an attempt to make similar comprom different elements of the North and South. The attacks of the Republic and other whig papers on democracy for indicating Butler, will only help to make Butler the democratic candidate, and if he should be selected by the democracy, and Gen. Scott by the whige, as theirs-of which there is every appearance-we shall have one of the old-fa neck and neck contests between the two interests. The next Presidential election will be fine play. The most discreet, the most prudent, the mo telligent, the most energetic party, will carry their man into the White House; but at present we would not lay a sixpence whether it will be the whig or the democratic. All depends on the future.

The Abolition and Socialist Press Dinner to Kossuth-A Brief History and Expose

of the whole Affair. We perceive that the country newspapers at a distance are discussing the press dinner given to Kossuth in this city, by a knot of abolitionists and socialists; and some of them seem to belost in a labyrinth, being entirely ignorant of the ropes in this curious affair. Let us give them a clue to enable them to find their way out, and let us throw a little light upon the dark masses of the mystery, which will make it so plain that " he who runs may read."

The abolitionists and socialists are "wiser in their generation than the children of light." They never leave any stone unturned to advance their in terests, both as individuals and as partisans, and they would sacrifice all things-not only Kossuth and the cause of Hungarian liberty, but the freedom of all the nations of the earth-not excepting the United States-to gain one step Learer to their objects. Accordingly, the clique of abolitionists and socialists, connected with a portion of the press of this city, when they found that Kessuth was on his way to this country, put their heads together, and came to the conclusion that he was a trump card, and that they would seize him the mement he landed on our shores, and play him off to the best advantage, knowing very well that nothing could do him a greater injury than any connection with them, however much it might serve to give them a short-lived and factitious importance. The affair was begun in secret, and carried on with intrigue.

A preliminary meeting of the clique was held, and, to cover their designs, they put upon the committee the names of some gentlemen connected with the leading journals in this city. These gentlemen. however, soon saw through the cheat, and very properly had their names removed. It was important to take time by the forelock, and the first thing to be secured, therefore, was the ear of Kossuth, as soon as he set his foot upon our shores, nay, if possible, before that. Nothing could be more opportune for their game than the fact of Sidney Doane, an abolition whig, being the health officer, and having, in virtue of his office, the opportunity of coming first in centact with the Hungarian chief. It was accordingly arranged that Dr. Doane should not wait to let Kossuth land, but address him on board the Humboldt, and then take him off to his house, where, next day, he introduced him to some of the clique. No sooner did the Magyar get himself established in his quarters, at the Irving House, than Simeon Draper, the political dence man" of the abelitionists, went to him, and told him he must place himself in his hands, and be guided by his counsels, as otherwise he was in danger of being led astray. "Just put your confidence in me, and all will be right," con-cluded the plausible fugleman of William H. Seward. Kossuth bowed his assent, placing his

hand upon his heart. The next step was the secret introduction by Draper, of the Tribune, Times, and Evening Post coterie. Kossuth was informed that these were the gentlemen to whom he was indebted for the grand press dinper that was about to come off, and which would be of such vast importance to his cause. Kessuth felt [quite overcome with grati-

This matter being made all right, the preparations for the dinner went ahead. Meantime, the clique sent first to the illustrious exile a white comcommittee of thirteen, organized to resist the Fugitive Slave law. This was to impress Kossuth with the idea of the sympathy felt for him and his cause by the whole of the abolition ilk, black spirits, white spirits, and grey.

In the preliminary arrangements for the banquet. every precaution was taken to pack the company, and make it almost exclusively abolition and socialist. Tickets were refused to the proprietors, editors, and regular reporters of other daily papers, while as many as sixteen were issued the Tribune, about the same number to the Times; and hundreds who did not belong to the press, of any shade of opinion, got tickets, on the understanding that they were to act the part of claqueurs to the great guns of the abolition and socialist press, who appointed themselves, presidents, vice-presidents, and everything else. The toasts were all assigned to them; and so sure was the arrangement made that even the speeches were printed in advance—though the speakers pretended that they were quite taken by surprise. At the head of the affair, as precident, sat Bryant, of the Evening Post, an abolitionist and a sort of poetic socialist. Horace Greeley, the white coat socialist philosopher, was the first vice-president; and Butler, a quondam avowed abolitionist, and now a secret one, played second fiddle to Greeley and M. Frobell, a socialist writer from Germany, also connected with the Tribune, was the third Vice Pre-

Who were the chief speakers? Greeley of the Tribune, Dana of the Tribune, and another individual connected with the Tribune, who led the Irish at the battle of Slievegammon; Raymond of the Times, and Parke Godwin of the Eccuing Post, sen-in-law of Bryant, and one of the witnesses who has figured in the Forrest case. Two hours before some of the speeches were delivered, proofs of them, from the newspaper offices where they were in type, were circulated among the reporters; and the tribulation of the speakers was great lest there should be a grand row, and that they could not deliver what was in print. The estay of Horace Greeley upon universal peace, was the most remarkable of the speeches printed beforehand; and a curious and laughable thing occurred in connection with it. When the teast of "the ladies" was given, and it being then late, some of the claqueurs thinking that their man Greeley would never get another chance, if he lost that opportunity, called him up most vociferously. But Freeley having prepared and printed his speech to a very different text, was puzzled, and could not be induced to go on. Some of the uninitiated thought it was all modesty on the part of the philosopher, but the result opened their eyes. There was one wight, C. Mathews, who was in a terrible fix. He had given proofs of his highly poetical speech, concluding with a piece of "prose run mad," to several of the reporters, and they had gone off to get it printed, but the chances were that it would never be spoken, for the wine had now flowed copiously, the members of the clique began to get jealous of each other, and an explosion seemed at hand. Every effort was made to prevent Mathews from delivering his speech. He was hissed and assailed in a variety of ways, and at length only got a hearing by open

glerification that they could not think of anybody else, we may mention another fact. The health of Madame Kossuth was not in the list of toasts, though another lady was singled out as worthy of the henor, which was a marked insult to the lady of the guest of the evening. An attempt was made to remedy the blunder by a volunteer toast at the tail end of the proceedings, but it only made the matter

more glaring.

It was at this banquet, moreover, that Kossuth was induced, by abolition influence, to omit a paesage from his prepared and written speech, which, nevertheless, found its way into print through a proof from the newspaper office of the very gentlemen who induced him to expunge it, and who was entrusted by Kossuth's secretary with the management of the affair which he so egregiously bungled, either through stupidity or design. .

Finally, out of this press dinner arose the Astor House Revolutionary Committee, who have taken charge of the fund, and, no doubt, will take as good care of it as was taken of the Irish fund of \$40,000, be the same mere or less, subscribed as "material aid" for the Slievegammon revolution in Ireland, in the memorable year of 1848.

The whole of this business, therefore, from beginning to end, was an abolitionist and socialist mutual admiration humbug, got up, not for Kossuth, or the advancement of his cause, but to promote the views and interests of a very contemptible clique. Instead of good, it has done a vast amount of injury to the cause of Hungarian free-

THE MINT IN NEW YORK-OPINION OF THE "CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE."-Ever since the project of establishing a mint in this metropolis has been before the country or the Congress, the jour-nalists of Philadelphia, out of the abundance of their good feelings, every now and then break out into the most extraordinary explosions of brotherly love and affection toward this great Babylon of iniquity. Among the independent, thinking, intelligent men. (a class, however, not so plenty as small potatoes,) the establishment of a mint in this great central city of the commercial world, has been generally looked upon as a very appropriate measure to be taken up and adopted by a sensible and practi-cal Congress at Washington. Not so our amiable, picus, honest, religious, generous contemporaries of Philadelphia. They differ somewhat slightly in opinion about the propriety of establishing a mint in this city, and they give some very powerful and cogent reasons, of a certain kind, in favor of their opinions. As a specimen of the general arguments and generous feelings of Philadelphia journalism towards this wicked and sinful metropolis, we extract the

following from one of their leading journals:—
Why should the treasury be tazed with a mint at New York! Merely to gratify the unscrupulous rapacity of New York politicians. And what security could they give for the honset management of a mint! The New York journals now teem with accounts of dishcreety in their municipal government; and more frauds have been detected and exposed in the custom-house of New York, within the last thirty years, than in all the rest of the Union since the foundation of the government. And we also refer to numerous defaults in other federal offices in New York, beridee the custom-house. The federal politics of the "commercial emporium" have actually furnished proverbian inchannes for orimes against the treasury. Thus, if a Collector, or District Attorney, or Navy Agent, runs off with Uncle Sam's money, or does not square accounts, we are told that he has Swartwouted, or has got his price, or has prospered, or has done some thing or other which is expressed in some cant phrase. With all this experience before the people, what security have they for the correct management of a mint in New York? Let us suppose a case. After the coinage of some hundred millious, somebody makes a dishlery, viz.:—that all this coinage is under standard by five per cent. The discovery might be accidental, and three or four years might elapse before it was made. The loss would be \$5.000,000, and fall upon the holders of the coin, and the gain would be in the pockets of—the guilty, where Unole Sam could not reach it. What would be the effect upon commerce?— upon the character of American coin abroad? If we are told that such an event is improbable, we refer to the general character of New York politics, to the curious courrences in federal office in our sister city, within the last thirty years or more, and to the ill looking stories which the journals of that city continually tell about its municipal government. following from one of their leading journals:--

sophical argument against the establishment of a mint in such a wicked place as New York, we pre-sume the legislature at Washington will think no more of the wants of this metropolis, or the pro-priety of such a measure at any future time. We should therefore consider the mint project entirely at an end. Philadelphia wisdem, Philadelphia generosity, and Philadelphia piety, have furnished this most solid and conclusive argument against its establishment; and therefore, Congress has nothing further to do but close the debate, annihilate the project, and take to making Presidents as fast as they can. Yet for the benefit of the mutual character of both cities, and simply for the information of posterity, as to the exact condition of moral feeling and moral honesty in both cities, we would take the liberty of asking our amiable cotemporaries in Philadelphia, if they recollect, or have ever read in the Holy Bible, the parable as to pulling the "beam" out of your own eye, before attempting to draw the "mote" out of your brother's

Will our estemporaries ponder on that parable? Will they think on that parable? Will they apply it to their own financial and moral history for the last thirty years! Has there been anything in New York at all fit, in extent of wickedness, dishonesty, and fraud, to be paralleled with them in the great United States Bank, once the ernament of Philadelphia, and now nothing but "a whited sepulchre," inclosing rotten reputations and bankrupt bonds. Here was a reputations and bankrupt bonds. Here was a fraud and dishonesty equal to fifty millions at one blow. But this is not all that illustrates and aderns the meral history of Philadelphia. Look at the Girard Bank; the Schuylkill Bank; look at half a dozen other banks; look at the Girard School; look at the various dishonesties and defalcations, public and private, which have taken place in that city, probably reaching a hundred millions of dollars,

during the last twenty or thirty years. Now, we do not attribute all these historical traits in the moral character of Philadelphia, to absolute design, to considerate preparation, or to determined and positive wickedness of the highest order. We will be generous enough to call them misfortunes; the accidents of humanity; accidents which sometime will demolish crockery, banks, and men's reputations, n one sweeping blow. No doubt, New York, conidering its size, its curious population, its mixed races, its conflicting interests, has wickedness quite enough, and some to export, if it only could get rid of its productions of that description easily; but we rather think that Philadelphia, in relation to a mint, or in relation to any other project, is the last city which should throw the first stone at the repu-

tation of New York. We can conceive no possible word in the English anguage sufficient to express the utter meanness and despicableness which such journals and such ournalists exhibit as those in Philadelphia that have adopted such a course of argument against the very proper project of creating a mint in New York. If the journals of Philadelphia are capable of no higher flight of reasoning, no nobler sentiment than that which they exhibit, weekly and monthly, towards this city, they are only fit to be the laughing stock and the disdain of the generous portion of the rest of this great Union. The project of a new mint in this city is not absolutely acase of life and death. Such an establishment would, however, be very useful to the whole commercial world, and ought to be passed upon by Congress on its intrin-sic merits, and not in obedience to the clamors of ignorance, jealousy, and malevolence of the meanest kind.

FLORIDA CLAIMS -The Secretary of the Treasary has decided to take up and consider the Forida interest claims, and determine them, on Monday next. The Supreme Court refused to entertain jurisdiction of the appeal agreed upon from Justice Bronson's decision, in the Florida District Court, in their favor The aggregate of the claims, it is presumed, is considerably more than \$1,000,000. It will be recollected that these are ing a sharp fire upon his assailants, which silenced their battery. His reputation was thus ared.

As an illustration of the bungling of the committee, who were so tually engaged in the work of self-it and friends. Lola Montes.-The Ticket Auction at the Broad way Theatre.

The ticket auction for the choice seats to the debut of Lois Montes at the Broadway theatre, to-morrow evening, took place yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, in the parquette. The auctioneer was Colonel Miller, who despatched his work like a man of business, having got through in about two hours, and, by not dwelling too long on a lot, brought more money on the whole than a tedious salesman, ever orying, "Going, going, going, gone!" The numerous families of Smith and Jones were present in full force, just as we anticipated; but there did not appear to be any "Peter Funk," nor anybody to represent him. The sales appeared to be showly do. A large number of the tickets were bought on speculation, to sell again, and some of them from orders already received, such as Jollie, of the music store. The first ticket, if humbug was permitted, could have been sold for \$100, or even more; but a bone fide sale seemed to be the order of the day. The choice seat was purchased by Mr. Wilton, who was Barnum's agent in engaging Jenny Lind, and is now the agent of Anderson, the Wizard of the North. It was knocked down to him at \$11. It was the first seat in box No. 1. What Mr. Wilton wants with it—whether for himself or somebody else—did not appear. He did not give his own name, but the soubriquet of "Great Country." The next ticket brought \$3, and the price varied down to \$1.25.

The following is the order of the proceedings:—The foot-lights of the stage having been lighted up, and also the lights in the parquette, Col. Miller announced that the sale was about to commence, and said that it was bone fide and there was no humbug of any kind about it. The audience was large, consisting for the most part of young men about town; but there were several old gallants, who appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings.

THE BOXES. bons fide. A large number of the tickets were bought on

THE BOXES.

The first seat, in box No. I was then put up and the biddings were successively \$5. \$10. and \$11. at which price it was knocked down to "Great Country," who turned out to be Mr. Wilton.

The next seat was put up at \$2. and Mr. Orchard having bid \$3, it was knocked down to him.

Voice—Is that the full price or the premium?

Auctioneer.—The premium! (Laughter.) Will you stand it, Mr. Orchard? If not, we will put it up again.

Mr. Orchard—All right.

There having been some dissatisfaction expressed about selling by premium instead of the full price, it was agreed to sell in the latter way, and the sales proceeded accordingly.

to sell in the latter way, and the sales proceeded accordingly.

Mr. Bush-\$2.50; Mr. Spencer, \$2.50; Mr. Hall, \$2; Mr. Jollie, \$1.75; Mr. Townsend, \$1.25; Mr. Parsons, \$1.373; Mr. Cooper, \$2; Mr. J. Burn. \$2.50; Mr. Purser, \$1.75; Mr. Emith. \$1.50. (Laughter.) Auctioneer—What Smith. \$2.50; Mr. Smith. W. Emith will do. (Renewed laughter.) Auctioneer—That is a very proper distinction. I did not know but my trend John was coming back.

Mr. Edwards—\$1.50.

Mr. Corl yn—\$3.25, (nine reats.)

Mr. More—\$2. (four seats.)

College Hotel—\$1.75, (five sents.)

College Hotel—\$1.62%, (four seats.)

Watson—\$1.50, (two seats.)

Meadows—\$1.25, (six seats.)

Raymond—\$1.75, (six seats.)

Townsend—\$1.25, (six seats.)

Meadows—\$1.25, (six seats.)

Auctioneer—Which of the Emiths? Smith—W. Emith. Auctioneer—W? Auctioner— W Emith. (Rears of laughter.)

Jollie—\$1.27½, (six scats.)

Neff.—\$1.25. (four scats.)

Neff.-\$1 20. (four seate.)

Beers-\$1 25.

West.-\$1 25. (four seate.)

Jollie-\$1 25. (two seate.)

Vandersight.-\$1 125; (four seate.)

Jollie-\$1 25. (two seats.) Joint -- J. 20, (two sears)
The PARQUETTE.
The auctioner then announced that he was about to sell the seats in the parquette, beginning with number one. The sale proceeded as follows:---

me. The seas in the parquete, beginning with number.

me. The sale proceeded as follows:—
Joille.—\$1, (four seats.)
Townsend.—\$1, (six seats.)
Joille.—\$1 25, (six seats.)
Corbys.—\$1 37½, (whole sofs.)
J. M. Burns.—\$1 37½, (whole sofs.)
Browns.—\$1 75.
Aucttorser.—Which Browne? (Laughter.)
Browns.—John Browne. (Renewed laughter.) (Four seats.) lie took the balance at \$1 62%.

Williams—51 50.
Magog took the balance at same price.
John Banith—51 50. (Much laughter)
John Jense-51 25. (Roars of laughter.)
Townsend—51 25. John Smith-John Jenes-Townsend Beott—\$1 50.

This gentleman elicited much laughter by volunteering the spelling of his name, lest it should be mistaken for any other A.-G.-A.-H.

J. M. Smith—\$137½ (four seats.)
Schofield—\$150 (four seats.)
Smith to k the halance. Schofield—\$1 80 (four seats.)
Emith teck the balance.
Townsend—\$1 37\(\text{Scholing}\)
Joilis—\$1 25 (eight seats.)
Beldwin—\$1 37\(\text{Scholing}\)
Williams took the balance.
Jones Number One—\$1 25 (five seats.) (Great laugh-

ones Number One—pa.

A. Jones—\$1 50 (six seats.)

Smith—\$1 62.

Auctioneer—Which Smith?'

Smith—Two W's and and a J. (Much laughter.)

Voice—Alphabet Smith (in allusion to the Attorney
General in Ireland that prosecuted the Irish patriots.)

This remark sected another burst of isuphter.

This remark sected another burst of isuphter.

This remark excited another Auctioneer—We want no mot Sparkt—\$1.80 (three seats.) Orgood—\$1.80 (three seats.) Bidney.—\$1.80 (wo seats.) Julie—\$1.25 (whole range.) \$1 25 (whole range.) ne-\$1 25 (four seats.) Much laughter follows

this name.

Wilson—\$1 1234 (four seats.)

Jollie—\$1 124 (four seats.)

Townsend—\$1 1234 (about thirty seats.)

Ruart—\$1 25 (two seats.)

George—\$1 25 (two seats.)

Dunne—\$1 25.

Meadows—\$1 25 (a large number.)

John W. Smith—\$1 25 (a great batch.)

Auctioneer—How do you do Mr. Smith! It is a long time now since I saw any of the Smith family. (Great aughter)

time now aince I saw any of the laughter)
Beers—\$1.37½
Jolik—\$1.25, (a whole batch.)
Heavy—\$1, (four seats.)
Jelik—\$1.1, (four seats.)
Jelik—\$1.1, (four seats.)
Hunt—\$1.2, (four seats.)
Hunt—\$1.4, (four seats.)
Hunt—\$1, (two seats.)
Wood—\$1.37½, (two seats.)
Captain Rynders—\$1.37, (seven Raymond—\$1.23, (two seats.)
Morebead—\$1, (nine seats.)
Wilson G—\$1.2½, (two seats.)
Wilson G—\$1.2½,
Clarks—\$1.
Bird—\$1.
Boyd H.—1.
Auctionsee—Any of the family of

Boyd H.—1.
Auctionseer—Any of the family of Boyd's will do.
Jollie—\$1, (a great batch.)
Meadowr—\$1.
Froet—\$1, (four seats.)

THE PRIVATE BOXES.

Here there was a loud call for the private boxes.
Auctioneer—I put up No. 1, which will seat cight percent.

Johle-What is the usual price?

Johle—What is the usum proce.
Auction eer—\$6.
Voice—What will it be on Monday night?
Auctioneer—\$12
Voice—I will take it at \$12.
Auctioneer—\$12 offered.
The biddings then were \$14, \$16, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$22, and finally \$24, when it was knocked down to Mr. Corbyn, who said he would take the other private box at the other side of the stage, at the same price.
Auctioneer—No. 2—it is immediately over No. 1—how

Cher side of the stage, at the same price.

Auctioneer—No. 2—it is immediately over No. 1—how
much for No. 2?

The biddings then were successively \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9,
\$10, \$11, \$12, \$13; Joille being the purchaser.

No. 3, which is the lower box at the other side of the
stage, (on the right as you enter.) commenced at \$16,
and went up to \$26, when it was knocked down to Corbyn, smidst loud laughter.

No. 4, overhead of No. 3, brought \$13 50, being knocked down to Mesdows.

Auctioneer—I have sold the first three ranges of hoxes
all reund. We shall now begin with the fourth.

The fourth range was then sold te Morgan at \$1 25;
Mesdows, \$1; Philips, \$1 25, and Mesdows the balance at
\$1.

The sales then proceeded as follows for the remainder:
Towneed—\$1.57); (four seate).
Bell—\$1.25.
Jones—\$1.25.
Auctioneer—What is the first name?
Jones—William. (A laugh.)
Auctioneer—The Joneses are as plenty as blackber-

Auctioneer—The Joneses are as plenty as blackberries.
Thomas—\$1.25, (six seats.)
Mendews—\$15, (whole rofs.)
Carter—\$1, (four seats.)
Morris—\$1, (two seats.)
Morris—\$1, (four seats.)
Landon—\$1.
Mendows—\$1.
Mendows—\$1.
Mendows—\$1.
Auctioneer—This is the last at the price. We shall not sell any more of the parquette.
Voice—Numenne.
Another voice—Will you not sell up stairs?
Auctioneer—No. I can't.
Voice—You had better sell the front rows up stairs.
Auctioneer—No. I can't.
Voice—I will pay. What is the ordinary price?
Auctioneer—Fifty cents.
Voice—It will pay. What is the ordinary price?
Auctioneer—Mr. Marshall will not consent.
Voice—Will you take a drink. Mr. Miller?
Col. Miller—It was an argel who spoke. (Great laughter. Auctioneer exit.)
The auctioneer exit.)
The auctioneer exit.)
The auctioneer exit.)

Board of Supervisors.

Duc. 26.—The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. F. A. Tallmadge in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Sundry petitions for remission of taxes were presented and referred.

Bill of G. W. Westlake, for pursuing and arresting a fugitive from justice. Referred.

Committee on Annual Taxes presented a report in favor of remitting taxes of sundry persons.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 4 P. M.

DRATH OF A WHIG REPRESENTATIVE IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—Col. William Ward, whig Representative select from Worthington to the Massachusetts State Legislature, died on Saturday evenigates. His wife died at Holyoke only the previous

Catherine Hayes-Her last Concert-The Catherine Hayes has concluded her week's singing. Last evening she gave her third and last concert in Tripler, or, as it is now called, Metropolitan Hall. It was literally crammed. Not only was every regular seat oc-cupled, but many chairs were introduced, and still a large number were compelled to stand. The distin-guished vocalist who was the attraction of the evening The applause was most enthusiastic and rendered by the whole house, not by mere claqueurs. She was dressed with the simple elegance and taste that always characterize her attire. She looked well, and seemed de lighted with the heartiness and ardor of the applause she had received. Jenny Lind was in attendance; bu having come in late, she attracted a number of eyes and many levelled their opera glasses at her, which caused her to leave shortly after, but not till she had

she intends to surpass next week. The first song of Catherine Hayes was "Qui la Voce." from Bellini's "Puritani," which she rendered with so much truth, beauty, fervor, and high artistic skill, that, vastly as she excels in bailads, we almost wished she never sarg enything else than Italian music. Some of her notes in that gem were, perhaps, as delicious as were ever uttered by human lips. Her next effort was the Scotch ballad "Annie Lawrie," which was exquisitely sung, and brought down thunders of applause, and impatient cries of encore. The second time she sung it, if possible, was even better than the first. She was also encored in "The Happy Birdling," which is an exceedingly sweet pretty thing, by Wallace. It is, in some respects, an imitation of "The Flute Serg" from "The Camp of Silesia." Mr. Kyle accompanied her, on the flute obligato, with fine-effect. Her concluding note of this song was enough to make the reputation of any singer. But " the gem of purest ray serene" was "The last Rose of Summer," in which the ordinary language of criticism fails to do her justice. To be appreciated, it must be heard. Her " Kathleen Mayourneen" we did not much like, and would never wish to hear her sing it again, when she has so many

heard (for the first time) the notes of "the swan," which

other splendid songs.
On the whole, her success was never surpassed on any other occasion in New York-perhaps never equalled. It was said of the swan, by the ancients, that when dying, her notes were the sweetest, (though, we believe nobcdy ever heard a swan sing at all,) and it would seem as if to verify the fable that the departing notes of the Irish Swan were the sweetest she sang during her stay. among us. If the Swedish Nightingale excels them she will have enough to do.

Praham sang "Oft in the Stilly Night" remarkably well. There is a very great improvement in him since be was here before. He appears to have profitted by the criticisms of the HERALD for he does not now strain h

At the close of the concert, Mr. Loder announced that Miss Hayes had kindly consented to sing, for the benefit of the Musical Fund Society, on Monday evening.

SAM HOUSTON AND THE UNTERRIFIED DEMOCRACY. The Honorable Senator from Texas, and candidate for the Presidency, has taken advantage of the lull which has succeeded to the gust of Kossuth enthusiasm in the has succeeded to the gust of Absauth continues in the public mind of our city, and has quietly alipped over from Washington, to cement more closely the relations between himself and the democracy of Tammany Hall. The renowned Senator was admitted, in Friday evening. as a member of the time-honored confraternity, and on Saturday evening was initiated into the arcams of the order, and permitted to take his seat at the great council-board of the sachems. The preliminary peremonials were of that mysterious and cabalistic order, with a narration of which old nurses were accustomed to frighten tabyhood, and of course it is to be presumed that the buck, the heated poker, &c., formed part of the medus-operandi. But whatever was the ordeal which tested the courses and endurance of the distinguished neophyte, it is said he passed through it with great colat; and so he is now, in that respect, on an equal footing with his competitor, General Douglass. The initiation ceremony being completed, the new member of the old society adsed his brethren at some length; but as it was with closed doors, we cannot give, as we would otherwise have done, a report of his inauguration speech.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST The results of the democratic ward primary elections, in sixteen of the wards of the city, have been made known, and, so far, their tendency seems to be in favor of Gen. Cass, and, next to him, of Buchanau. On the 7th of January, the nominating conventions will assem-ble and elect delegates to represent their respective dis-tricts at the Baltimore National Convention. The hunkers and barnburners are straining every nerve to attain a majority of delegates and it is thought that the chan-ces of success lie with the latter.

Movements of Distinguished Individuals Among the recent arrivals here of persons or note, is that of Lieut. Massingberd, late of the Royal Horse Guards, England, who has given up his commission in the British army, and come to this country to place him him in Kutayah, entertained him at his residence duris his stay in London, and now, in joining himself to the fortunes of the Hungarian, proves that he inherits the revolutionary spirit of his renowned ancestor, Eir Henry Massingberd, who served with distinction in the Parlia-mentary Army, under Cromwell. The ex-Lieutenant has proceeded to Baltimore, to join Kossuth, in company with Counts Pulssky and Bethlen.

with Counts Pulnsky and Bethlen.

The author of "Revelations of Russia" has also revealed his presence in New York.

Hen. Sam. Houston, Texas; J. Metcalf, Vermont; J. Shock, U. S. A.; W. F. Jones, do.; Hon. A. Butler, S. C.; Capt. Massangberd, London; Capt. Hennengaer, Lendon, were amongst the arrivals yesterday in the city.

A. F. Owen, late United State Consult to Havana, has arrived in Washington city.

The ship Northumberland arrived yesterday, from-London, with several Chinese on board.

Answers Wanted:

To The Editor of the Herald.

Sir.—A large portion of your readers are inquiring, and anxions to learn, who is this Capt, howard, and the English nobleman, and Mr. Raymend, whose mames have figured so largely in the Forrest case, which has excited the public mind so much of late. Wherever I go, I hear the inquiry made; and many of your readers think it due to history that all the characters in this affair should be known, read, and understood of all men—so that when some gifted disciple of Shakspeare shall write out an (m) moral drama to portray to future generations the delinquencies and peccadilices of this prolific age, they shall draw the characters correctly. Every character should now be known, as well as 'Mi Lord' of the Ladies' Journel, or the reverend and eloquent D. D. late of "the Church of the Messish" are known, and as well as our pious Baptist brother has made himself known by his handsome and tender little billet done to "Dear Ka ta."

Can you not oblige your numerous readers by furnishing them, through your columns, with a spiny little biography of those favored or favorite personages who seems to have made themselves conspicuous actors in this drama, so that if C. Edwards Lester should write another play for the stage, he may succeed better than in his attempt to supply our great American tragedian with materials for his profession. Others are inquiring what trobable damage "Mi Lord" will get new out of his suit against Forrest for assault and battery. None think height to have more than six cents, and that only to defend the supremacy of the laws. Please give us a few lines on this subject, and oblige

MANY Readers or the Washington Answers Wanted

Block of Granite for the Washington

Block of Granite for the Washington-Monument.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The Burgerschaft, the popular assembly of this old Hanceatic republic, unanimously voted, a few days since, that a block of atone should be prepared, and expedited as soon as possible, to take its place, with a suitable inscription, in the Washington Monument. The sanction of the Senate to this proceeding, before it can be carried into execution, is necessary; but this will not be withheld. Thus you see, notwibstanding the suspension of the sword of the autocrat, and his departmental prefects of Germany, over their heads, and the bayonet almost at their breasts, the people of Bremen have dared to follow the lead of the statemen of the land of Whilam Tell, in contributing to the noblest work of art that ever any peritor of the human race was engaged in erecting. If this time-honored free city is to be crushed—politically blotted out of existence—by the mechinations of the Northern Bear, and his supple and hypocritical central, allies, its last notes will be like those of the dying swan. It will expire pronouncing the name of Washington; and Washingtonian liberty.

Steemship Hermann and the New York.

Steamship Hermann and the New York-Filots.

To the Editor of the Herald.
Sin-Seeing a report in the Leening Post of Incaday evening, emanating from Captain Wilson, of the steamer Hermann, and reflecting on us, we would desire to state the facts as they were. In the first place, the steamer Hermann drew 18 feet water, and the night was dark and stormy, with a heavy sea on : and knowing those facts, we judged it prudent to lay outside the bar, and wait for daylight, in preference to running the risk of getting the ship on the bottom, and thereby losing life and property. Captain Wilson no doubt felt vary bold when he get us on heard, and refleved himself of the responsibility; but previous to which, no doubt, he folt as much pusillanisity as he found in us. And, in the next place, we would desire to inform Captain Wilson that the steamer Europa merely went inside the Hook to an anchor, and did not run up, as he asserts—she drawing two feet less water than the Hermann; and both boats arrived at the dock within an hour of one another.

CHAS, McCARTY,

Naw York, Pec. 26, 1861.